BUSINESS MOTICES.

ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Merchant Callon, have removed from No. 265 to No. 527 Broadway, (Brawstor's Marble Buildings, between Houston and Bleeck-creat.) where they are prepared to furnish articles in their line at the shortest notice, and the most fashtonable materials.

WHAT IS CHEAP CLOTHING! -Here is WHAT IS CHEAP CLOTHING?—Here is a question for a debating society; but it may be readily answered. An ill fitting ill-mase article of dress is not cheap strong and the strong price. It disguises the finest figure, vulgarizes the at eap price. It disguises the finest figure, vulgarizes the whole person, and will not wear balf so long as a samment that is well cut and properly made. The public are invited that is well cut and properly made. The public are invited to compare the styles of the R-adj-made Coats, Sacks, Vests, and Pantaloons, at Jenninus & Co's, with those of any and Pantaloons, at Jenninus & Co's, with those of any and Pantaloons, at Jenninus & Co's, with those of any clothing Warehouse in the city. They will not besitate which of the two to choose, if they possess the natural rewhich of the two to choose, if they possess the natural rewhich of the two to choose, if they possess the natural regions of the summer Business and Traveling Coats, China Grass the Summer Business and Traveling Coats, China Grass the Summer Sacks, Vests, and Pantaloons, brought Coats and Summer Sacks, Vests, China Sacks, Vests, American Hotel.

TEN THOUSAND CURES AND NOT A SIN-

TEN THOUSAND CURES AND NOT A SINGLE FAILURE.—Dr. HASTINGS'S Compound Syrup of Naphtha, celebrated throughout both continents for its wonderful
cures of consumetion, athma, decline, spitting of blood,
night-sweats, difficult breathing, coughs, colds, and all discures if the cheat and dungs.

Its effect upon the system is mild and soothing, at the
same time certain and efficacious; rarely failing to give relief on the first application, and by repeating it a few times a
permanent cure is effected.

The proprieter, therefore, not only recommends his Naphtha Syrup, but warrants it to cure. He warrants it to scot
upon the chyle and purify it; he warrants it to remove all
impediments which retain the free circulation of the blood;
he warrants it to open the internal and external pures of the
body, and eject all the obnoxious particles which have collected to the system; he warrants it as a never-failing
remedy in Curaing Observation Lungs, hectic fever, nightsweats dysos psia, liver complaint, pain in the cheet and
authma; and he warrants it to arrest the formation of tabercles in the lungs as d to heal those sheady formed, so that
persons in consumption may take it with the most positive
confidence of a cure; to rits great seat of action is the lungs,
which it persetues in all directions, purifying them of everything obnoxious in its progress, and which, if applied according to directions, it cannot fall to leave in a perfectly healthy
condition.

Dr. Hastings's Compound Syrup of Napha is highly

Dr. Hastings's Compound Syrup of Naptha is highly Dr. Hastinos's Compound Sylve of Scheduler Precommerce de by the me dical profession. That eminent physician, Dr. Mott, of New Yerk says, that "as a polanous remedy it cannot be too highly praised" Dr. Arnold, of the Marine Hospital, Savannan, Dr. Ware, of Liverpool. England, Dr. Willeamson, of Manchester, England, Dr. Boyl, Lancaster, Dr. Hamilton. of Bath, and these eminent English publications. The London Lancet. The Medical Journal and Breather saids Retrospect. 431 accord to it the most convincing certificates of its virtues. In this country it has been used with distinguished success. vincing certificates of the virtues. In this country tused with distinguished success.

Solid by C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay st., General Agout for New-York and vicinity.

FREE CONCERT .- The Free Concert ad . vertised to come off at the Otto Cottage, H. boken, yesterday, was postpored until this afterneon, in consequence of the rain. Visitors to this popular resort will find these Concerts very agreeable, and afforcing considerable recreation to the junior population.

BRADY'S National Gallery of Daguerrectypes, No. 25 Broadway, containing the largest col-lection of velueble Portraits in existence, will be open on Monday, the 5th of July, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. All in want of fine Pictures are invited to call.

Dr. Powell, Oculist, Aurist, &c. attends especially to diseases of the Eye and Ear, form 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at his residence, No. 502 Broadway, where can be had his Treaties on the Eye, and his Ear Fountains; also, Artificial Eyes, which are inserted without an operation, and will move and look like the natural.

Every shire made at GREEN's establishment. No. 1 Astor House, is a silent advertisement of the incomparable plan of measurement by which he secures to every variety of the burnan form a perfect fit. No gen-deman who has had aget of shirts from GREEN will be likely to buy from any other maker.

HE LOOKS LIKE A GENTLEMAN .-- OF HE LOOKS LIKE A CHARLES And you may look like one too, if you do but follow his example, and purchase a suit of those elegant fitting and extraordinary cheap clothes, that have gained such an enviable reputation for the flourishing clothing establishmen of Messrs. SMITS & RICE, No. 102 Fulton-st.

[Sunday News.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA LYON'S EXTRACT OF THE ACTION O

VAN DEUSEN'S IMPROVED WAHPENE .-It's now generally admitted that this preparation accomplishes what it proposes to on-wiz: To bring back lost hair, by removing its decayed energies, to renew its glessy and by removing its decayed energies, to renew its glessy action wither natural rolor and youthful appearance. To be had at the general Depts, No. 125 Chambers-st., and the principal Druggists of the city.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is onelebrated in all parts of the World; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupee can surely be suited. His Hair Dye haspiled, (a sure gurantee) or sold. Wholesale or Retail, at No. 4 Wall-st. Copy the address, hewere of initations.

CRISTADORO'S celebrated Liquid Hair Dye, for Coloring the Hair or Whiskers instanter, upon natural principles, and warranted free from all caustic substances, is applied daily, and sold wholesale and restal, at Chistanono's Wig and Scaip Establishment, No. 6 Astor House. N. B.—Private rooms for applying the Dye and fitting on Wigs.

Wonderful results follow the use of Davis's Rehvene, for changing gray hair to its original color. This is done upon ratural principles and by calling into action the intent powers of the roots of the hir. Warranted. Price, 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the General Depot. No. 306 Grandest, and at No. 192 Broadway, No. 279 Washingtonest, No. 362 Wadsonest, No. 127 Bowery, New-York, and at Nos. 175 Fu ton and 146 Atlanticest., Brooklyn.

BOYS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES. -WATKINS, No. 114 Fulten-st., offers a marnificent assort-ment of Boots. Shoes and Galters 'or the rising generation. Hessis of families would save both time, trouble and money by going at once to WATKINS, as at no other store can such a selective be made.

Munson's Farina. Hominy, Wheaten Grifs, Flour and Corn Meal manufactured at the Chelsea Mills, No. 254 West 27th at. by MUNSON & WILLIS Orders left at the Mill, or at the Depot, No. 10 Becamanat, will be attended to.

Housekeepers and others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would no well to call at Wit-LARD's old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chathamet, corner of Mulberry-st, where may be found the larcest as-sortment of articles in his line ever effered to the public.

Forty Second hand Pianos from \$20 o \$210, at Hallet, Davis & Co.'s N. Y. Warerooms, wh also may be found their Pianos with and without the Folloand the best assortment of Boton and New-York Piano the city. Gould & Berry, No. 297 Broadway

AGENTS WANTED .- Several intelligent. respectable Gentlemen are wanted to act as agents for a Life Insurance Company. Address, postpaid, Box 2,964 Post-Office, with address, &c.

DRESS GOODS !- GREENWAY, BRO. & Co., have just opened several cases of choice French and English Dress Goods, of their own importation, to which they invite the attention of country and city buyers. No. 45 Broadway.

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented. Equally celebrated is Gouraup's Medicated Soap for curing pimples freckles, salt rheam, flash worms, tetter, sallowness, tan, loughness, &c. Pouare Subtile norous hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walkerst, near Broadway.

STRAW BLOOMERS-For Ladies, Misses and Children. Some very large sizes at low prices. Also, a large assortment of Straw Bonnets, at greatly reduce! prices, at Nos. 4 and 6 John st, first store from Breadway.

July F. SEAMAN.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 181 Nassauet, New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Beston.

Poison BANISHED .-

POISON BANISHED.

Corrosive sublimate no more

Is used the bed-bugs to destroy.
The whole world goes to Lyon's store;
His Powder now we all employ.
The poisonless to mortal man,
But kills all insects, sure as fate;
And no impostor ever can
This powder truly imitate.

Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills for the extermination of Insects and Vermin, is sold Wholesale and Retail, No. 424
Broadway, and by most respectable Druggists. Retail price,
Twenty five cents per flask or box.

Our Agents.

V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive subscriptions ad advertisements for The Tribune in the cities of Philadel-GEORGE N. BEESLEY, UTICA, receives the me ing Tribune in the evening, and supplies subscribers re

Memra DERBY, ORTON & Co., Geneva, supply the Morning Edition of The Tribune at (4 P. M.

FW Meson A. C. Story & Co., Phovidence, will serve
The Tribune in that city on the arrival of the morning train

The Tribune. TWILLIAM PATTON, WATERBURY, Conn., supplies The Tribune on the arrival of the marning train from New-York,

IF L. D. CAMPEKLL is our Agent for the sale of The Trib H. B. Pranson will supply our friends in CLEVELAND B. I. TILLEY is our Agent for the sale of The Tribune

IN NEWFORT. P. L. GILBERT, (Misseum Building.) and Messra Mc-Goun & Kewin are our Agents in Alexany for the sale of The Tribuna.

for Lavi Williams and S. F. Horr are our Taor Agenta,

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1852.

WINFIELD SCOTT of New-Jersey. For Vice President

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM of North-Carolina. THE TRIBUNE.

SCOTT Leads the Column !- Forward !

' New, brothers, now is the hour!'

The publishers of The New-York Tribune proffer copies of their regular and full Weekly issue (eight large pages, each six columns, of Literature, Politics and News) for the Presidential Campaign, commencing with the record of the Whig National Nominations, and closing with Nov. 25th, when we confidently hope to announce their triumph,-on the fol-

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM for Vice-President has gratified our ardent wishes and strengthened our earnest hopes. Our conviction has long been fixed that Gen. Scorr is the very men fitted and marked out by his heroic achievements-his inestimable services, at critical periods in preserving our National tranquillity and prevent ing the effusion of blood—by his unquestioned integ-rity, his self-devoting patriotism, his unsectional position and his humanity—to unite the Whig Masses in one enthusiastic, invincible host and lead them on to victory. So believing, we have labored and hoped for his nomination, and we now centidently look to the result to justify our sanguine anticipations.

THE TRIBUNE, standing on its own Platform and knowing no other authority but truth, will do its utmost for the election of Scott and Graham; but it will not be absorbed by Political discussion. We have chosen to proffer Campaign subscribers a large sheet rather than a small and cheaper one, because the postage is the same, and because we wish to extend the knowledge of what THE TRIBUNE habitually is. The letters of our Associate BAYARD TAYLOR, who next writes u from Syris, the ruins of Nineveh, Constantinople, &c., will appear every week, with reviews of new Books, Proceedings of Congress and the general Foreign and Demestic News of the Day. If there is another journal in America more valuable or interesting than THE TRIBUNE, it is not because more money or labor is spent thereon.

-All the Editions of THE TRIBUNE are printed in large Quarto form, on a sheet 31 by 42 inches, showing eight large and compact pages of reading matter. About half the Daily is devoted to Advertisements, very few of which appear in our other issues. No ten dollar daily in the world contains more reading matter than THE TRIBUNE, which is afforded at \$5 per annum, or \$11/2 for three months.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE: One copy (per annum) \$3; Two do. \$5; Ten do. \$20.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE: One copy (per annum) \$2; Three do. \$5; 8 do. \$10; Twenty do. (to one address) \$20.

. Payment is in all cases required in advance.

Subscriptions for THE CAMPAIGN TRIBENE or either of our regular issues, are respectfully solicited. All notes of specie paying banks taken at par and may be remitted at our risk. Please address

GREELEY & MCELRATH. Publishers, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

We ask the friends of SCOTT and GRAHAM to call at our office and examine the following Campaign publications, which were prepared under the auspices of the Central Committee of the friends of Gen. Scott at Washington, are every way authentic and efficient, and are sold at the bare cost of Paper and Printing. There ought to be at least One Million Copies in circulation before the end of July. Friends of the Cause! call and see if you don't want to supply every house in your County, Town or Ward with

THE CAMPAIGN LIFE of GEN. SCOTT, with 26 illustrations of the most eventful scenes of his illustrious career, including the Battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Chapultepec, &c., with his protection of the Irish prisopers in Canada, &c. &c .- a large, handsome pamphlet of thirty-two pages on fine paper-is ready at The Tribune office this morning. Price \$2 per hundred, 30 ents per dozen. 3 cents single.

SCENES IN THE LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT -s broad sheet to be hung up in dwellings and public places-with eighteen spirited illustrations-will also be eady, and will be afforded for \$10 per thousand, \$114 per hundred, or 2 cents singly. Terms, Cost inflexibly,

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Wilsburgh and Jersey City for 124 cents per week, payable he carriers. Names sent through the Post-Office or Pount

Post will be promptly placed upon the Carriers' books. THE WHIG ALMANAC for 1852, contains the complete ote for President in 1844 and 1848. For sale at this office Price 124 cents. It can be obtained in Baltimore, at Bur-

gens & Taylor's. People's College Association.

A meeting of the Association will be held at Elmira, on Wednesday, August 4, 1852, when all friendly to the general objects proposed are invited to attend. The friends of the cause are urged to hold meetings in their several towns and Counties, earoll the names of all persons willing to become members of the Association, and choose delegates to the next meeting at Elmira, and send the names of the members to the undersigned. A payment of twenty-five cents from each ember, for the current expenses of the Association, is all that is now asked or desired, but each member will be required ultimately to subscribe at least one dollar to the stock, in order to entitle him to a voice in the loca tice, organization and management of the College.

By order of the Association. HARRISON HOWARD, Secretary.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate vesterday, several bills of no general importance were passed. The President was called upon to furnish copies of the Correspondence of R. M. Walsh, while Commissioner to Hayti. The bill reducing newspaper postage was received from the House and referred. A bill providing for a survey of public lands in California was passed. The bill to remunerate the Spanish Consul for losses by the Flibustier mob, at New-Orleans, was passed. The

Deficiency bill was received and referred. In the House, the Collins steamers appropriaation was effectively clinched by a motion to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the main vote The laving on the table was ordered by 93 to 84. The Printing Committee made a report in favor of abolishing the contract system and providing for a public printer, and of course for an " organ." Mr. STUART, Loco, of Michigan, undertook to show that the Pierce and King party are in favor of River and Harbor improvements. "The attempt, and not the deed, confounds us." The House ordered 20,000 copies of the proceedings relating to the death of HENRY CLAY to be printed.

By TELEGRAPH .- The Alabama Union Convention, which met at Montgomery on the 12th inst., had representatives from only four Counties. They declined to nominate a candidate for President, and told the Union men that they might do as they pleased about voting in No-

At the same place, next day, a Southern Rights Convention assembled. It was more largely attended, and was considerably more interesting. Two sets of resolutions were reported: one for keeping up a separate organization, and the other mending all State Rights men to vote for Gen. Pierce. A lively debate ensued, but the

vention adjourned for the day. The Georgia Whig Convention, to meet at Macon, has been postponed from the 4th to the 18th of August, on account of the Commencement at

Athens, which occurs at the former date. The New-York Loce-Foco Convention will be held at Syracuse on the 1st of September. The old Buffalo platform, left there in 1848, will be entirely cleared away, and a new one of Southern yellow pine will be substituted for the especial accommodation of Henry B. Stanton, John Van

ANDREW TRACY, of Woodstock, is the Whig Cand date for Congress in the Iid. (Windsor) Distriet of Vermont.

The Whigs of Baltimore will be strongly represented in the grand Lundy's Lane Celebration or

The "rejection" friends of Mr. Webster met again at Faneuil Hall last night, and had a queer sort of a time. The President of the previous meeting got in a great rage because somebody objected to his assumption of the chair, and much lisorder ensued. Finally they got under way, and the speakers delivered second editions of their last week's efforts, and satisfied themselves that they would elect Mr. Webster with all ease. Our report is graphic and peculiarly rich, and if not exaggerated certainly places the ringleaders in the ffair in a most pitiful and ridiculous light.

We have from Washington an account of a most disgraceful assault upon a clerk in the Pension Bureau by George W. Jones, a Loco-Foco Congressman from Tennessee. It seems that the man ussaulted (Mr. Van Wyck) had asserted that "no member of Congress carned his salary half as much as the clerks in the departments," which we take to be a self-evident truth. For this, Jones tried to break a chair over Van Wyck's head, inpuring him severely. Mr. Van Wyck owes it to he people no less than himself to punish the Conressional ruffian to the utmost extent of the law. Hon. L. J. Papineau, the obnoxious "rebel"

of 1857-8, is again returned to the Canadian Pariament, from the district of Two Mountains, by a vote of two to one over the Government candidate. The dinner given to John S. Thrasher, in New-Orleans, was a great affair, and much enthusiasm

was manifested. A serious railroad accident occurred vesterday near Camden, N. J., whereby one man was killed. Sand washed over the track by the late rain was the cause. If Railroad Companies would promote heir own interests and secure the comfort of passengers, they would have the banks and the spaces between the rails of their roads thickly seeded with grass or clover. This would prevent dangerous land slides and most annoying clouds of

The ejection of the indomitable and ubiquitous Tukey from the office of Chief Marshal at Boston, is quite an event in the still life of that city Tukey's reports insure him immortality beyond the reach of any envious and opposing Aldermen.

We have the names of the people drowned by the sinking of the propeller Oswego, on Lake

KOSSSTH'S DEPARTURE.

Gov. Louis Kossuth yesterday left for Europe in the Africa. He informed us some days since, that, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he should endeaver so to time his departure as not to have it auticipated; and we were therefore not surprised on learning that he had left.

Well: we know not when a nobler, truer, loftier soul has crossed the Atlantic. No position could involve a severer ordeal for manly integrity and uprightness than that of the exiled chief of Hungary, and no ordeal has ever been more manfully encountered. An exile and a fugitive, yet the leader, the guide and the hope of a Nation, he has been compelled to supplicate and to plead-to bear humiliations and suffer indignities-to throw himself and his cause on the magnanimity of of earning his tuition and livelihood. strangers-to speak when exhausted Nature and impaired Health urgently demanded repose-to meet and deal with all manner of selfish, shallow, sinister and repulsive people as well as the pure, the noble, the generous-and to feel from first to last that the sordid and the stolid could not appreciate his motives nor realize his aims, but would naturally give ear to and be influenced by the habitual suggestions of the base and the venal that he was making patriotism a trade and playing on the sympathies of a People that he might fill his pockets from the offerings of their pity and live henceforth in indolent luxary on the fruits of his successful imposture! What must be the agony of a lofty soul compelled to drain this cup to the dress, and to feel that no rest could be his portion, no vista of peace opened before him, but that he must move unflinchingly on to the fulfilment of his destiny.

The American interlude in this great man's eventful career is ended-for him triumphantly. He has walked amid burning plowshares and never fainted nor faltered. That he may have sometimes spoken hastily, indiscreetly, is probable; who that ever underwent such an ordeal has ever utterly avoided verbal errors? But through all his wanderings, his audiences, his addresses, his responses, he has so borne himself that Hungary and Liberty may well be proud of their foremost champion. He has done his work in America. and done it well. He has touched with Ithuriel's spear this heap of windy pretense, of lofty vaporing for Freedom and the Rights of Man, and shown what are its substance and quality. He has separated the wheat from chaff, drawing broad and deep the gulf of separation between the friends and enemies of Mankind's enfranchisement. Fortunate alike in the friends and the enemies whom his American tour has developed, he may now meet, if such be God's inscrutable will, the assassin's steel, the hireling's bullet, the despot's axe or cord, and, rejoicing in his release from a heavy load of responsibilities. anxieties and sorrows, may proudly say, To America, at least, I have fulfilled my mission. I have called her with no timid, no quavering voice, to take her stand on the ramparts of a world's deliverance. For her I have not lived in vain!

point of voting was not reached before the Con- | confidence ? Have you done what became you in this great struggle for the Liberties of our Race ? Have you given your time, your energies, your means, to hold up the arms of this hero, and chear him onward in the perilous and thorny path which leads to ultimate liberation for mankind, but probable disaster and death for him ! O but we are a nation transcendent in

the bravery of our words! If the world's emancipation could be effected by gassing and racket, we should finish the job in a year. How unanimous and how vociferous we are in our Fourth-of-July banging and whanging, whence a stranger might imagine that we were finishing all the oppressors in creation and then firing volleys over their graves. But when we are asked to do something toward making an end of despotism, to give a day's labor or deny ourselves a night's frolic in order to provide an oppressed people with the arms wherewith to repel their tyrants, how very commonly our rampant democracy oozes out at our heels! 'We all with one accord begin to make excuse.' We fear they cannot succeed-don't consider the time favorable-want to see a better prospect before doing anything-and very generously suggest to the down-trodden that if they will only rush with naked hands on the steelclad legions and murderous cannon of their despots, rout the legions and take the cannon, we'll pretty certainly do something for them! We only want to be certain that they can win their liberties without us, and we'll join in hurrahing over their victory with immense enthusiasm! And so Kossuth goes back to Europe without the means of buying and fitting out a single armed steamship, when he ought to have three of the very best if only to carry the necessary arms to his impatient but powerless compatriots. He ought to have had at least One Million Dollars from this Country at the outsetwe never should have missed that sum, and it might have put forward the clock of Europe by half a century. Americans! Republicans! We have done our duty by the Man of the Age and the holy Cause whereof he is in our day the champion. Can you look us in the face and say the same for yourselves?

A COLLEGE FOR THE PEOPLE. We have already a baker's dozen of Colleges and Universities in our State,

with more ready to be started as soon as the Legislature shall evince a disposition to supply the aliment. What, then, is the need of a People's College !

We answer: 1. There are many thoueands of young persons in our State who need, want and aspire to an Education. but have nothing to give for it but their labor, and none of our present Colleges (unless, possibly, one mere beginning at Cortland Center,) even attempts to give Learning for Labor, or enable a youth to earn his Education at the time when and in the place where he obtains it. Each says in effect, 'Get money somewhere or somehow to pay your board, &c. and we will teach you; ' but none even tries to help the struggling youth to an opportunity

2. No one of our Colleges is based on the idea of making instruction directly and thoroughly practical-of fitting the pupil. by constant familiarity with the applications of Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, &c., to Agriculture and the Arts, for immediate and varied efficiency in the routine of industrial pursuits. We want to see a College which, while imbuing its pupils with ideas and a knowledge of principles, shall at the same time qualify them to take a lead in their practical application. It is high time that our builders, farmers, and artisans generally, were liberally educated men, which now they are not, nor, under the prevailing system of education, are they likely to be. No cheapening or popularizing of college facilities will answer the purpose which does not so provide that the pupil shall earn his living and learn his handicraft at the same time that he acquires his education.

3. Our Colleges are unjust and one-sided in that they habitually deny to Young Women the advantages they proffer to Young Men. There is no reason in employing Professors to lecture to two or three hundred Boys only when there are as many Girls who would gladly share and pay for the knowledge thus imparted if they were permitted to do so. This State has given many dollars for the instruction of Males to every one for the higher education of Females. There is no reason in this, and it must not continue. There will be purer Morals, better Manners, more Refinement, greater Propriety of behavior and more just Ambition in a College to which Women are welcomed as equals in rights and entitled to equal opportunities, than in one devoted exclusively to Men.

-These are but a part of the considerations which now urge the establishment of a PEOPLE's COLLEGE, based on the Union of Labor with Study, of abstract Science with the most thorough preparation for Practical Life. We want a College that will graduate better instructed Farmers. Mill-Wrights, Machinists, Architects, Artisans, &c., than the world has yet known. because more thoroughly grounded in the principles which underlie efficiency and perfection in all these vocations. We want a College which any lad who has earned a few dollars may enter and, while studying five or six hours per day, devote

from the first, at least his board the second year, his board and tuition the third, and probably his clothing also from and after the fourth. And thus a youth who has litive condition of poverty, weakness, in. taught school a winter and saved his wages, | norance, the condition of the savage. may enter college the next spring and probably study four or five years and graduate without having received any help from | earth and the emancipation of themfirst to last, and having fairly earned his education while acquiring it. Such graduates would never afterward be in want of employment or subsistence, the nature of their education and their ideas of Labor absolutely forbidding it.

- The People's College Association will hold its next meeting at Elmira, N. Y., on Wednesday, August 4, which, we believe, is the day of the meeting of the State Association of Teachers at the same place. We regret that the active friends of the People's College are yet few, scattered and generally poor, so that years may vet clapse before its objects shall be realized. Those who feel the deepest interest in it can seldom spare the time for) not to speak of the cost of, attending Conventions. Yet the idea must nevertheless be natiently commended to public regard until it shall have won its way to attention and approval. We ask the friends of the proposed College in each City or Town of the State to hold a meeting if possible and try to send a Delegate to Elmira. Where they are not enough for a meeting, let any one who can conveniently afford it attend on his own motion. Letus have a Convention. if but a small one, for thereby some light will be diffused, some interest excited. Come friends!

PROGRESS OF AN IDEA.

"If." says The London Times, "we live in an age of political apathy and religious discord, it must be admitted that at no time since the commencement of the world, has private enterprise derived so much assistance from the principles of union and association. In proportion as it becomes more and more impossible to hold mankind together in the bonds of party, or within the professions of a dogmatical creed, does the tendency to asso ciate for purposes of common interest appear to increase. Political parties split up into cliques and coteries, religious denominations into sects and secessions, the · rights of independent thought are making daily inroads on the oldest and best es-·tablished combinations; it is in mercantile matters only that men have thoroughly learned to combine; and, therefore, these enterprises are carried out with a rapidity and success which appear little short of miraculous."

Thus the great idea of Association slow-

ly makes its way in the world and gains the most weighty suffrages as its practical efficacy is more and more demonstrated. At present confined to commercial and other enterprises it works the grandest miracles, and day by day achieves new victories and renders easier and surer the march of humanity toward the entire subjugation of outward nature and the reduction of the globe with all its powers, elements, climates, countries and soils to perfect cultivation, health and beauty and complete subservience to the uses and needs of man. This is the material, the external stage of Association; it is the growth of the body as it were, in which the soul will in due time be manifested. That higher stage will appear when the principle of Association comes to be applied in social life, in the arrangement of agricultural as well as domestic and other labor, and in the revision and abrogation of the ideas of caste and class at present almost universally prevailing.

If the various experiments of recent years are to be taken as a basis of judgment, much is yet to be accomplished before Domestic and Agricultural Association will to any considerable extent be established. We are aware that these experiments have been defectively tried, but vet they would seem to prove that Agriculture must be furnished with more potent machinery and other means of increased productiveness, that the country at large must be more advanced in population and industrial skill, and the aggregate of wealth in the community must be largely augmented, before so great a change can be consummated. Association such as we contemplate, is a highly advanced and refined state of society; and can only grow out of a general social condition where wealth, science, machinery, education and art have done very much, not only to prepare the way, but to assure the vigorrous and healthy development of the new order. For that order, we are convinced, cannot be produced by word of command. or without the concurrence of all its natural and social elements and conditions. It cannot be set arbitrarily a-going, and will not succeed upon any hot-bed process. In some cases a degree of success may be attained: a delightful and noble state of social relations may be realized for a limited number of persons; but nothing like that success which attends, and has long attended, the application of the principle in lower spheres of enterprise, as testified to by the above extract; nothing like that success which will herald a general adoption of the plan and the transformation of society at large into a new and better sys-

men accomplish more and more of their great task, the subjugation of the selves from the slavery of their natural wants, they are gradually associated as soldiers, as subjects, as citizens, as members of the parish, as participants in scientific and industrial enterprises. Life becomes more social in all its aspects, and the power and economy of Association cause it to be more and more applied. Even the rigid boundaries of family authority are passed; the work of education is resigned by parents into the hands of Society. which provides better teachers and apparatus than the simple family could even afford; so also the rights of property are modified and the individual owner surrenders his land and submits to taxation for the good of the community. As machinery and scientific processes are invented, the principle of Association is more and more incorporated in manufacturing and mechanical industry; while in domestic life, great hotels in the cities show that economy, convenience and elegance are consulted by combining numbers of families under one roof and lodging and boarding them in the same establish. ment. Thus it appears that The Times has not enumerated all the directions in which this beneficent principle is extending its usefulness, any more than it has anticipated the course of its future progress. Hitherto it has kept equal pace with the triumphs of industry and invention and the increase of whatever frees man from the pressure of physical want; and it is not possible for any but the victim of prejudice and blindness to doubt that it will continue to gain in momentum as Society gains in power and freedom, till at last its perfect reign shall insure abundance, equal rights and privileges, barmony and happiness to the universal brotherhood of man. That is perhaps distant day, but dawn it surely will; and whatever augments the productiveness of industry, gives security to democratic institutions, diffuses the blessings of education and strengthens the principles of honor and integrity, does something to hasten its advent. Mr. WEBSTER's position and purposes have been made the subject of much

has been a process of more and more inti-

mate and complete association. Isolation.

dispersion, antagonism, belong to the prim-

idle and absurd speculation. Any one who considers the matter of great importance may find it settled by consulting Mr. Webster's Speeches, Everett's revised edition, wherein there are several declarations like the following : [Vol. II. p. 126.] "I am a Whig. I have always been a Whig, and I always will be one; and if there are any who would turn me out of the pale of that comwho would turn me out of the pale of that com-nunion 'let them see who will get out first,' &c. "I am ready to submit to all decisions of Whig Conventions or subjects on which they are author-ized to make decisions," &c. &c.

Memoranda of the Whig National Convention -1839.

A friend who was a Delegate to the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg supplies the following reminiscences: The Convention met at Harrisburg, Pa. on the 4th December, 1839, and adjourned on the 7th, having been in Session four days; at that time there were twenty-six States with 294 Electoral votes. All the States sent Delegates to the Convention excepting South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, having 37 votes. The Delegates from Arkansas, representing three votes, were delayed in reaching the Convention, and did not arrive until the result was determined. There were 210 Delegates who voted in Convention. The Convention resolved that the vote should be cast by States-the majority of Delegates present from each State casting the full vote to said State. There was a preliminary inquiry to ascertain, through a conference of Committees from the States represented, their opinion as to the probable result of the election by the people on the three candidates respectively before the Convention, viz : Clay, Harrison and Scott. The opinion of the Delegates is contained in the 64-

wing summary:

123 142 245 265 There was also a preliminary vote to express the preferences of the Delegates themselve-This was for Clay 103, Harrison 61, Scott 66 .-Total, 210.

The balloting for the candidate then proceeded by States, with the following result: Harlson 91 94 94 91 101 18 Scott. 57 57 57 68 58 16

changed from Clay to Harrison.

The Election by the People confirmed the estimate above reported, so far as Gen. Harrisoa was concerned; as he carried all the States put found to him as certain, (123 votes,) and all the doubted excepting three, (Virginia, New-Hampshire and Illinois,) with an additional State gained, (Mississippi,) not before considered possible to be carried. His vote was 234 of the 294 Electoral Votes-19 of the 26 States; the Opposition carrying the States of New-Hampshire, Virginia, South-Carelina, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, -

New-Jerser .- We cannot doubt this New-Jerser.—We cannot doubt this State. Her elections, since 1848, have been all one way, and that the right way. From one end of me State to the other, Scott is daily repudiated by Whe, who are taking a decided stand for Pierce; while a senting Democrat cannot be found. In one Wards Newerk, 132 Whigs have already enrolled themselves as members of a Pierce and King Association.

[N. Y. Kresins Post.]

We assure our respectable cotemporary that this is all the sheerest humbug imaginables. Instead of these being 120. White who have the

Instead of there being 132 Whigs who have rolled themselves as members of a Pierce King association in a single Ward of this city, would state that there is not a single Pierce King club or association in it. We do not keet of three Whigs who will vote for Pierce and King. while we are daily informed of respectable adopted ctizens, former members of the opposite party, who avow their determination to give their interest ence to the election of Winfield Scott.

And yet it were folly to doubt that such transformation will one day take place. All history attests the progress of this prin-Reader! can you respond with equal | three or four to labor, earning something | cipie. The course of society from the first |